

1958

The College News, 1958-04-16, Vol. 44, No. 19

Students of Bryn Mawr College

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews

Custom Citation

Students of Bryn Mawr College, *The College News*, 1958-04-16, Vol. 44, No. 19 (Bryn Mawr, PA: Bryn Mawr College, 1958).

This paper is posted at Scholarship, Research, and Creative Work at Bryn Mawr College. http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews/1073

For more information, please contact repository@brynmawr.edu.

The College News

VOL. XLIII, NO. 18

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1958

© Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 1958

PRICE 20 CENTS

Bach Analyzed, Also Interpreted By Agi Jambor

Arts Forum under the auspices of Arts Council sponsored a recital and lecture on Bach and the Goldberg Variations by Madame Agi Jambor in the Music Room of Goodhart on April 14.

Mme. Jambor began with a discussion of the factors and approaches one can emphasize in explaining a musical composition. It is possible to analyze the form, that is the rhythm and harmony, or one can analyze a composition stylistically for phrasing and tempo. The third consideration is that of the instrument on which the selection is to be played.

There is a current argument about the proper instrument on which to play Bach. Some say the piano, others the harpsichord. Mme. Jambor ascribes this difficulty to the lack of phrasing, tempo, and expression marks in the work of Bach. Mme. Jambor has used Bach's vocal work for her interpretation, and she believes that a musician must please himself in the interpretation and feeling of the work.

The Goldberg Variations were written for one of Bach's students whose house master had insomnia. The Variations were supposed to be played before the master's bedtime.

The theme of the Variations was taken from a Sarabande, a stately and slow dance of the time of Bach. For this reason Mme. Jambor plays the work in a slow tempo generally, but she occasionally varies the tempo to suit her feeling for the work at the moment she is playing it.

Calendar

Wednesday, April 16: 7:15, A.A. Awards Night, Appleby Barn. 8:30 — Legislature in Common Room to vote on Revised Self-Gov. constitution.

Friday, April 18: Maids and Porters present, "You Can't Take It With You," Goodhart Auditorium, 8:30. Rhoads Open House follows.

19: Second performance of "You Can't Take It With You." 8:30. 10:00: Semi-formal dance in Gym. Pembroke Open House follows.

Saturday, April 19: 2:00—Freshman Float Parade; Sophomore Carnival on Merion Green. 4:00: "Spring Splash" presented by Synchronized Swimming Club.

8:30: Second performance of "You Can't Take It With You." 10:00: Semi-formal dance in the gym; Pembroke Open House follows.

Monday, April 21: 4:30 — Art Lecture Room. Department of Political Science presents film on "Modern Mongolia." 8:30: Philosophy Club in Common Room, Dr. Nabtu.

Rooms Revamped; 'The Roost' Opens

Come one! Come all! The rooms on the second floor of Goodhart have been completely renovated in modern style and are now open for your inspection and enjoyment. Their official title is "The Roost," submitted by Diana Burgess, winner of the Name The Student Center Contest. The soda fountain will soon undergo a similar facelift. Goodhart hours apply.

"Can Democracy Survive?" Yes-- With Humor, Says E. Goldman in Last Speech of Conference



Katharine E. McBride, Clinton Rossiter and Henry Steele Commager.

Rossiter Praises U. S. Democracy

"If we are to meet the challenge of Communism, then we have got to thaw our mind which has never been so solidly frozen!" This statement was made by Mr. Clinton Rossiter during his address, "Consideration of American Democracy at Mid-Century," given at the Undergraduate Conference last Saturday. Mr. Rossiter was one of the three featured speakers at the Intercollegiate Conference on "Can Democracy Survive in America?"

In answer to this question, Mr. Rossiter remarked, "My own answer . . . (is) maybe." He said that he believed we could survive if we wanted to. He continued further, "I think America is promise. The promises will be kept for those that stand fast in their faith."

Before we do anything else, Mr. Rossiter cautioned, we must "understand what kind of America we have and want." We must study her faults, according to Mr. Rossiter, and above all, "America must be weighed on American scales." We cannot justify our conduct by citing what Soviet Russia does; we must realize that "our healthy

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

Commager Talks On Our Policies

"Chauvinistic nationalism is the chief threat to survival today," said Henry Steele Commager, second speaker to students attending Saturday's conference. "This is the greatest era of nationalism in history. Since 1945, twenty-five or twenty-six new nations have emerged, most tending to follow the nationalistic pattern of the Germany, Japan, and Italy of the 30's." The United States, he continued, since 1945, and more particularly since 1953, has tended to embrace an increasingly chauvinistic nationalism.

Mr. Commager, at present Professor of History and American Studies at Amherst College, stressed this country's historical free-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Notice

The Bryn Mawr College Theatre is happy to announce the election of the following officers for 1958-59.

President—Jinty Myles
Vice-President—Sue Gold
Production Manager—Sandy Scott
Treasurer—Nina Broekhuysen

Faces Some Problems Of Coexistence

In the concluding speech of Bryn Mawr's intercollegiate conference, Mr. Eric Goldman, professor of history at Princeton University, proposed to discuss not merely whether democracy could survive in America, but whether anything could survive here. Coexistence has become an accepted policy, but at present the difficulty is to continue peaceful coexistence with Russia under the pressures of the arms race. "When the weapons are there . . . sooner or later, they go off."

Can two ideologically opposed civilizations coexist? Mr. Goldman pointed out that the United States had been able to accept allies—Japan in the First World War, Russian in the Second—who were not in sympathy with the democratic way of life. In order to strengthen America's position, however, he recommended two specific changes in foreign policy.

The United States, which formerly encouraged and even inspired revolutions in other countries has since World War II frowned upon revolution and tried to impose upon these countries "something we call democracy and the rest of the world calls capitalism." Since countries which set themselves against revolution have always been ruined in the past, Mr. Goldman advised that the United States reconsider its position—not, of course, declaring itself pro-Communist, but simply stating "that what people do in their internal affairs is their own business." Other types of government may suit other people better, and the idea that everyone wants our kind of democracy is "arrogant nonsense."

Also in the interest of coexistence, we should find out whether the Russians mean what they say about total disarmament and, if so, be prepared to make concessions which Mr. Goldman does not believe would hurt American security: recognition of Red China, cessation of talk about liberating east Europe or the satellites, and abandonment of the term "Cold War."

Within America itself, democracy is threatened by the results

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Social Research Program Started At BM College

A research center to study problems in social welfare is being established at Bryn Mawr College with a grant from the Dolfinger-McMahon Foundation of Philadelphia, it was announced yesterday by Miss Katharine E. McBride, President of the College.

One of the first to be set up in this country, the new center will bring the techniques of the research scientist to the study of basic problems in social work. Staff and facilities of the center, which will open in September 1958, will be under the direction of the Graduate Department of Social Work and Social Research at the College.

"Effective work on the complex social problems with which this research center will be concerned," Miss McBride said in announcing the program, "requires cooperation between two groups: social scientists devoting a major part of their time to research and members of the staff of one or more agencies in the welfare field. The grant from the Dolfinger-McMahon Foundation," she said, "will enable Bryn Mawr to initiate a broad program of this kind."

Philadelphia will be the third large city in the United States in which such a research center has been established in connection with a school of social work. Staff of the new center will work closely with social workers in agencies of the greater metropolitan area.

"It is widely recognized," Miss McBride said, "that there is a serious lag in the formulation of new knowledge and techniques that would be applicable in social work. In estimating the seriousness of the problem, contrast the high expenditures yearly in the welfare field with the small investment for studies that would determine whether expenditures for one type of work were more effective than those for another. Marital conflict and family breakdown, dependency, delinquency and mental health are problems which can be attacked more hopefully as the result of recent work in basic social science."

"Advance in the physical sciences usually shows up in operations very quickly. The social sciences have been slower in following up the significance of their work for the immediate practical problems of life. We need a rapid concentration of talent and resources to take advantage of what we know or can find out in the welfare field."

The Research Center at Bryn

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

'You Can't Take It With You,' Rhoads Open House, And Carnival Will Highlight Approaching Sophomore Weekend

This coming Friday and Saturday are the days of the annual Sophomore Weekend, featuring the Maids and Porters Show, You Can't Take It With You, on Saturday evening.

On Friday night there will be a dress rehearsal of the Kauffman and Hart comedy, followed by an Open House at Rhoads Hall. Pat Cain, president of the hall, announced that there will be dancing on the green beneath the stars if the weather is pleasant.

Saturday morning activities will begin with Freshman Float Parade. Freshmen in each hall will be collaborating on designing and decorating clever floats to present to the rest of the college. After lunch the Class of 1960 will present their revised edition of the traditional Carnival. In addition to the conventional booths spon-

sored by the Sophs of each hall, the Athletic Association will organize baseball, tennis, and volleyball games.

The Saturday evening festivities will begin at 8:30 p.m. with the show in Goodhart Hall. Tickets are being sold at Goodhart box office at \$1.20 a ticket.

The following is a list of characters in the show:

Penelope Sycamore, Louise Jones; Essie Sycamore, Sarah Collins; Rhea Sycamore, Sadie Aims; Paul Sycamore, Bob Hollman; Mr. DePinna, Ed Dudley; Ed, T. S. Nesbitt; Donald, Leroy Cherry; Martin Vanderhof, George Brown; Alice, Fay Foster; Henderson, Jacob; Tony Kirby, Al Mackie; Boris Kolenkhov, John Whittaker; Gay Welling, Pearl Edmunds; Mr. Kirby, Lewis White; Mrs. Kirby, Evelyn Johnson; 'G' Woman,

Lauremer Ames; Two Men, George Smith, John Stevens; Olga, Dorothy Backus.

Directors for the show are: Director, Jean Yaukey; Assistant Director, Toni Thompson. Stage Manager, Sue Downey. Lights, Ellen Thorndike. Business Manager, Weecha Buse; Publicity, Ginny Norton.

After the play there will be a semi-formal dance from 10 to 2 in the gym with the six piece band of Ralph Mills. Theme for the dance is "April Love" after the popular Pat Boone song of the same title. The tickets are \$3.00 per couple and will be sold by hall reps.

Following the dance will be the traditional open house in Penn East and West until 3:30 p.m., the grand finale of the '60's Weekend.

Graduate Students Will Study Abroad

This has been a stimulating year in education, noted Dean Bliss of the Graduate School in opening the Graduate Assembly. People in general are alert; there is public interest and support as never before for teaching careers. On the other hand, teaching is bound to become more difficult by virtue of the greater pressure. More will be expected and there will be more criticism. The challenge is great but it should be fun to meet.

After her opening remarks Dean Bliss read the list of graduate

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

THE COLLEGE NEWS



FOUNDED IN 1914

Published weekly during the College Year (except during Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays, and during examination weeks) in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Ardmore Printing Company, Ardmore, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.

The College News is fully protected by copyright. Nothing that appears in it may be reprinted wholly or in part without permission of the Editor-in-Chief.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief Eleanor Winsor, '59
Copy Editor Gretchen Jessup, '58
Managing Editor Janet Wolf, '59
Make-up Editor Miriam Beames, '59
Member-at-Large Betsy Levering, '61

EDITORIAL STAFF

Barbara Broome, '60; Sue Goodman, '60; Frederica Koller, '61; Gail Lasdon, '61; Lynne Levick, '60; Elizabeth Rennolds, '59; Susan Schapiro, '60; Judy Stulberg, '61; Alex van Wessom, '61; Gail Beckman, '59, (Alliance reporter).

BUSINESS STAFF

Elizabeth Cox, '60; Sybil Cohen, '61; Jane Lewis, '59.
Staff Photographer Holly Miller, '59
Business Manager Jane Levy, '59
Associate Business Manager Ruth Levin, '59
Subscription Manager Elise Cummings, '59

Wanted: Initiative

Within recent months, the Soviet government has launched offensives on three fronts: summit talks, the issue of nuclear weapons and tests, and trade. The State Department has countered each move with charges of "propaganda" or "bad faith".

Krushchev's notes insisting on a summit conference have given a voice, and a Soviet sponsor, to much of the world's feeling that something really must be done. While with good reason we have been cautious, caution is a negative virtue. Russia's announcement of unilateral suspension of nuclear tests of a fortnight ago, seems to have evoked less rejoicing in the world (according to USIA reports) than American officials feared. Nevertheless, our response was little more than disparagement of Russia's intention, until, over a week later, President Eisenhower wrote Khrushchev emphasizing the necessity of international control in meaningful suspension. On the issue of trade, Russia has just concluded a limited trade agreement with West Germany, and has suggested that a conference of trade ministers be held to remove "artificial trade barriers". It is unwise to continue ignoring the fact that our tariffs are notorious, and that even Englad disapproves of our embargo. Yet our response has been nil.

All these exertions on Russia's part may be nothing but propaganda. Nonetheless, on the face of things they are overt steps in the right direction, and as such cannot be shilly-shallied off with a few insults, or reiteration of old, stalemated policy.

There is an ancient saw to the effect that good policies make good propaganda. In fact, with foreign policy closely watched by a free press, in this country political declarations cannot be far separated from policy. Propaganda techniques as such may need revising to some extent: the USIA is woefully understaffed, and poorly equipped to handle political intelligence. Balancing this is Dulles' invaluable weekly news conference, and efficient news services here and abroad. What we need, then, is not so much new methods of saying things, but new things to say: vital and imaginative action, not only in the areas mentioned, but in others as well. The Russian proposals should be dealt with vigorously to test their sincerity. It is more than ridiculous, it is static, to assume that they are advanced on bad faith, and say no more.

As it is concrete policy that is needed, we must talk in terms of specifics. The summit conference should be carefully prepared for (as we are demanding) and held. Its effectiveness will as probably depend upon our willingness to relinquish time-honored issues such as the reunification of Germany, as upon Russia's motives for wanting a conference. The free trade proposals give us an opportunity to shed our head-in-the-sand policy of non-recognition of Red China. Real tariff concessions on our part would make more extensive trade with nations such as France and India possible: an aid far more acceptable than long term loans. We should openly state our intentions of carrying out the April series of bomb tests for the purpose of balancing Russia's recent series. Such an announcement would at least be understandable to the world, if not commendable. When the tests have been carried out, we should urge once again international inspection of bilateral renouncement: as Russia purports to have suspended tests already, a restatement of old, but not rigid, policy might be decisive. An inspection system administered by the UN and underway, would, at the very least, be a dry run for inspected and policed disarmament.

If we are to relieve the paralysis of our foreign policy, a re-evaluation of our attitudes toward allies and neutrals is needed. Foreign aid is shrinking, and an unfortunate proportion of the aid now being extended is military. More of the money allotted to foreign aid could be channeled through the United Nations, an organization efficient and acceptable, and too often bypassed.

The heralded propaganda war is not going to be won by hollow proposals. If our policies are sound and affirmative, they will be recognized as such.

United States Has Recently Increased Its Policy of Chauvinistic Nationalism

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

dom from statism. The United States emerged from the Revolution a very different nation from those of 18th and 19th century Europe. The Revolution was rooted in the Enlightenment, which emphasized the universality of culture and knowledge. The new nation's culture was old world culture, its languages, old world languages. Welcoming refugees, it welcomed ideas and institutions.

The young United States, concerned with its political and social experiments and with the settling of the West, was without strong enmities and imperialistic tendencies. It had neither an established church, nor army, nor national control of education, all taken for granted as necessary parts of the states of Europe. Its attitude towards other nations was generally benevolent.

"In some parts we still persist," Mr. Commager said. He listed foreign aid, international exchange of scholars, and technical aid as extensions of this heritage. "But in the last decade we've been busy refuting these, and reverting to old world norms. We are now one of the more nationalistic of the major nations of the world."

The indications are many, the trend resultant from lack of policy and paralyzing enmities. We have put up barriers to travel, have restricted the free movement of ideas, and have gone so far as to claim jurisdiction over the Pacific Ocean, according to Mr. Commager the greatest manifestation of nationalism in history. We tend to view American ideas as a norm for the world, insisting that disagreeing nations are automatically in error. After roughly 150 years unalied, we are angered by neutralism. We insist that other nations accept our policies, although nobody knows what they

are, even in Washington.

Worse yet, Mr. Commager pointed out, are the attempts to require science and education to serve the needs of national ends. The search for knowledge is not a tool of international policy, but an end in itself. Scholars must fortify against these pressures their towers, useful for looking across national boundaries.

In an age when it is possible for very small nations as well as large to destroy all life, nationalism may expose the whole globe to annihilation. Mr. Commager underscored: "It is peculiarly incumbent on us to guide the rest of the world benevolently—to emphasize membership in the great community of nations. The policies of armament and imperial ambitions are fraught with peril for the United States and the whole world."

C. Rossiter Urges Continue Tradition

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

body has its weak spots." We must be as the true patriots cited by Mr. Rossiter, who are "willing to face up to the country's faults."

Our faults, as categorized by Rossiter, are too much luxury, too much conformity, and too much complacency. Although there must be a certain amount of conformity in a democracy, he stressed that we must know what we are conforming to. Complacency, according to Rossiter, is a "form of pride into which any country can fall."

On the positive side, Rossiter praised Americans for their great spiritual strength. He said that we have, as every great nation, a proud tradition of leaders and heroes. We can be proud, maintained Rossiter, because we "created a new nation out of the surplus of old nations;" this achievement was accomplished through the consent of the majority.

Our three failures in democracy, as cited by Rossiter, are: (1) Our failure as a nation to lead other nations to a peaceful settlement; (2) our failure as a race to extend justice to all races; and (3) our failure as a people to support a culture. Mr. Rossiter remarked that he prefers to think of these as areas of challenge.

In the future, Mr. Rossiter recommended that America keep "plugging along on the same track we have been on before." He added that conferences are valuable because they help us to get clear in our own minds the position of our nation.

Rossiter stressed the importance of discussions in a democracy. He remarked that today in America "public discussions are at a low level." "Americans," he concluded, "are deaf to the language of politics."

Rossiter made one prediction for the future: "I think we are going to carry on without too much strain," because of the "amazing consistency in human values."

This generation, he emphasized, will stand on an entire record, so we should not "flagellate ourselves for the failures of our ancestors." "The American people," he continued, "have never had it so good, but the happy era may be borrowed time."

Our mission, or the American Mission, cited by Rossiter is to show the people of the world that it is possible for a people to govern itself. We must accept our responsibilities and face the "grim realities."

"This is a good country; in the future we must go on as a democracy," declared Mr. Rossiter.

Clinton Rossiter is the Chairman of the Department of Government at Cornell University and has written many books and articles in this field.

Letters to the Editor

Readers Find Conference Cure For Campus Apathy

To the Editor:

The many editorials on Bryn Mawr apathy that have appeared in the College News during the past few years have had their effect. These editorials, plus the student body's energetic dissatisfaction with their own stagnant self-satisfaction, has been the impetus for many a re-examination of campus activities, and has found its most recent success in the Undergrad Conference on "Can Democracy survive in America?"

The thanks of the whole student body and of the many visitors who were at Bryn Mawr on Saturday are owed to the ambitious organizers of this most successful conference, and to the administration for its co-operation. Mr. Rossiter spoke of the ideal of an ivory tower of scholasticism: thanks to the conference for opening a few windows in Bryn Mawr's own ivory tower, and letting in a refreshing breeze of stimulation!

Ottile M. Pattison '58

Dear Editor:

When has Bryn Mawr ever had an inspiring and informative conference as the one this past weekend sponsored by the Undergraduate Council? And how unfortunate that more Bryn Mawrtys did not avail themselves of the opportunity to hear such great educators and scholars. Certainly boredom is far off while we have such men.

I hope that there will be many more conferences like this one, that it will become at least an annual affair, although there has been more thought, planning and hard work put into it than any one person can tell.

My congratulations and sincere thanks to the Undergraduate Council.

Pattie Pelton

Interfaith

by Liz Rennolds

The chapel speaker this Sunday evening will be the Reverend Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo. His topic will be "The Recovery of Idealism."

Dr. Sizoo has spoken here at Bryn Mawr several times, and is also a favorite Chapel speaker at numerous colleges.

At present Dr. Sizoo is Milbank Professor of Religion at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He is the Director of Chapel and Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Religious Life.

He is an ordained minister of the Reformed Church in America. His message, however, transcends the boundary of any one church. It is not unusual for Dr. Sizoo to preach in churches of all denominations as well as to address various groups, including the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic religious communities. This includes religious centers in Europe, Asia and Africa. He is a member of the Committee on College and University Life of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

It is, therefore, no wonder that Dr. Sizoo was chosen by Life magazine in 1953 as one of the Twelve Great American Preachers. And this year, he was recently selected Clergy Churchman of the Year.

His many books not only deal with religious subjects but also with the lives of Abraham Lincoln and William Jennings Bryan; the families of both are very close to Dr. Sizoo. Both Robert Todd Lincoln and William Jennings Bryan often heard Dr. Sizoo preach and he had the privilege of preaching the burial services of these two great men.

Goldman Decries 'Dull Dreary '50's'

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

of its own progress. Mr. Goldman gave three examples: the Pension Trust Funds, which are invested heavily in corporation stock and thus are controlling all major corporations; the Labor Unions, which began as voluntary organizations to protect the workers from the corporation, and have become rigid, non-voluntary organizations whose strikes, planned in advance with the corporation, arrange that "nobody loses except the public"; the oversensitivity which has developed in regard to minority groups, so that nobody can speak on television in a recognizable foreign accent and textbooks are now "pure water." "100% acceptability," declared Mr. Goldman, has led to "total banality."

Finally, a great danger for this country is the over-eerious attitude Americans have toward their ideals. A tendency to be suspicious of anyone who laughs has made the late 1950's "the dullest and dreariest climate in the history of this country." All United States institutions are ripe for satire, yet satire is scarcely heard. "Sometimes," Mr. Goldman added, "I think the real menace to this country isn't Communism—we'll just bore ourselves to death."

Skepticism, caricature, and laughter are urgently needed to rid us of stale ideas and debris of the past. "The 1950's must do this for the 1960's, to save the 1970's." Our own generation, concluded Mr. Goldman, will reach its goals much sooner if it knows where it wants to go and if it "will sweep away this generation's cosmic thinkers, newspaper pundits and—yes, let me say it—this generation's professors of history."

Premiers Monday: In B.M.C. Library, 'Modern Mongolia'

The American premiere of the film, *Modern Mongolia*, will be presented by the Political Science Department in the Art Lecture Room of the Library, at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, April 21. This color film about remote Outer Mongolia was made jointly by the Mongols and Russians in 1962; the soundtrack is in Mongolian, with English subtitles. Mr. Rupen, who obtained it for showing in the United States, will give a brief introduction and will answer questions. The official description of the film is as follows:

"The picture opens with views of the country's immense grasslands, its mountain chains, rivers, lakes, deserts. We see the new railway and new capital, Ulan Bator, its parliament and Prime Minister. A section follows showing its age-old way of life—the herding of small animals: the camel, the sheep, the goat, the cow (including the yak) and, above all, the horse. We see the young animals, the milking, veterinary service, blizzards, a drought and the escape from it by a nomadic trek. The yurts are shown—the round nomad tents—and a folksong to national instruments.

"The children ride off on horse and camelback to school. Medical service, with a woman flying doctor. We see help to settle the nomads, new State Farms, industry (electrical, wool, cloth, felt, leather, boots, coal mining), newspapers and shops. Archaeologists unearth monuments of ancient Mongolia in the time of the great World Conqueror, Genghis Khan. We see the Science Committee, the University, the opera, schools of training, handicrafts, architecture and new, remote towns. The health service, with children's holiday camps, a 'Kumiss' sanatorium where horses' milk is drunk against TB. Finally, there is a grand celebration, the 'Nadam', with thousands of wrestlers in traditional style, archers, horse-races with child jockeys, and a gymnastic demonstration.

"From first to last, this picture portrays a fascinating blend of extraordinarily ancient and extremely new, an Asian people once great and then declined into backwardness again, but now striving valiantly to return to the world scene."

Athletic Awards Include Fourteen Pins, Twenty-Seven Owls, Cups and Plaques

Tonight in Applebee Barn the Athletic Association will present the following people with awards. The following people received Owl Emblems which are worth 1000 points:

Miriam Beames '69
Jean Berkley '61
Pat Blackmore '60
Fair Alice Bullock '59
*Weecha Busé '60
Bruce Connell '60
Eliza Cope '58
Nancy DuBois '60
Gwen Gentile '58
Jane Higginbottom '60
*Nancy Hoffman '60
Barbara Janney '60
Margie McHenry '61
E. McKeon '60
Polly Merrill '61
Ginny Mills '58
Merry Morris '59
Eddie Murphy '61
Mag Parlin '61
Pie Pinckney '60
Sally Powers '60
Dot Rowlett '60
Nina Auchincloss Steers '59
Dodie Stimpson '58
Carroll Trimble '60
Edie Truback '60
Binney White '59
Jean Yaukey '60

Nation Is Affected By Education Aims

The members of the panel on The American Character, which was held in the Rhoads Hall Showcase, were Arthur P. Dudden, Associate Professor of History, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Ann B. R. Scott, Lecturer in History, Haverford; Carolyn Kern, Bryn Mawr; Mary Sandra Cousins, Rosemont; and Blair Butterworth, Princeton.

Dr. Dudden introduced the subject with quotations from Henry Adams and Crevecoeur which served to point up the difficulty involved in dealing with it. As a starting point and a guide for the discussion, Mrs. Scott presented several basic questions, the first of them being whether or not a recognizable American character exists. She suggested investigating learned patterns of behavior which are perpetuated, and asked: Where are they? Can one find out what they are by simple observation or refined psychological tests? Assuming that an American character does exist, what are the factors involved in its development? Some possible factors mentioned were frontier, restlessness, population curves, material goods. Finally, of what value is a knowledge of the American character? Can such a knowledge help predict the future, especially in connection with the survival of democracy? And what is its future?

Conformity

Miss Cousins considered conformity in the American character. She defined conformity as adherence to norms of conduct. Since man cannot be separated from society, his character is influenced by it. Environment, education, and mass media were cited as shapers of common goals which create unconscious conformity.

Goals

In an effort to understand the elements which dictate the form of these three agents, Mr. Butterworth divided common human goals into the economic, or individual and finite, and the ethical, or universal and infinite. Once it was possible to harmonize the two. Now, however, the growth of industry has forced many to make a choice between the two, and the profit motive has become the more apparent. We must strive to bridge the gap and eventually

Continued on Page 5, Col. 6

The following received BMC pins having totaled 2500 points:

Dorothy Bird '69
*Weecha Busé '60
Pat Cain '59
Sandy Colt '60
Louisa Cooper '59
Sally Davis '60
Nancy Dyer '58
Anne Farlow '60
Marisa Gori '58
*Nancy Hoffman '60
Moir MacVeagh '59
Jane Rouillion '58
Alice Todd '59
Lucy Wales '59

In addition to the emblems and pins the Athletic Association will also present cups and plaques as follows:

Diving—Sally Davis
Swimming—Sandy Colt
Freshman Swimming — Becky Hughes
Hall Hockey—Rhoads
Hall Swimming—Pam West
Hall Basketball—Rockefeller
Class Badminton — Freshman-Junior—tie
Class Fencing—Freshman-Sophomore—tie
All-around—Freshman Class
*Received both owl and pin

Panels Examine Problems of Democracy

Three panel discussions held in the afternoon session of the Intercollegiate conference on "Can Democracy Survive In America" evaluated aspects of the problem with reference to the general field.

Panel Urges High Intellectual Goals

Members of the panel on Education and Democracy included: Mr. L. Joe Berry, Professor of Biology here at Bryn Mawr; Mr. Rex Crawford, director of the Institute for Humanistic Studies for Executives at the University of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Barbara Einhorn, student at Bryn Mawr; Sally Guertler, student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Roger D. Wollstadt, student at Haverford.

Mrs. Einhorn opened the discussion with a brief talk on "The Intellectual in America." At the present time, according to Mrs. Einhorn, the intellectual feels that there is no place for him in American society and no way in which he can contribute to democracy. There are two main sources for this feeling: (1) the "new deal" which left America with the idea that the main challenge is economic rather than spiritual and that there is no place for the intellectual in economic affairs and (2) the "cold war" which has left American with a preoccupation with scientific affairs and has made a "hero" of the scientist. Part of the answer to this problem offered by Mrs. Einhorn, is that the American people learn to respect excellence and realize the importance of the social and cultural as well as the economic and scientific.

Whom and How Much

"Whom shall we teach and how much?" was the question raised by the second panelist, Sally Guertler, whose topic was "Quantity and Quality." Democracy in education, according to Miss Guertler, is not that everyone should be taught the same thing (i.e. have a college education) but that everyone who would benefit from a college education will have the opportunity to go to college.

Miss Guertler further emphasized that public education is essential and that a mixed group (intellectually) is a benefit to both the gifted and the slow child in many ways. She added in closing that this criticism and heightened interest in education is valuable because it "breaks the crust of custom."

In his brief talk on "What is Education for in a Democracy?" Mr. Rex Crawford offered his own solution for improving American schools. This included: a longer school day, a six day week, a longer year, harder work and more courses during this time, better salaries and more prestige for the teacher and the abolition of tenure. He further emphasized that plans and suggestions must be "spelled out" in terms of hours, work to be covered, money, etc. In conclusion, Mr. Crawford raised the question of how people can be lured away from what John Mason Brown calls "our lust for mediocrity" and encouraged to look toward "the highest."

The fourth panelist of the afternoon, Roger Wollstadt, questioned how deep the desire for change in education goes. Is the American public really concerned about this? Are the parents going to favor the longer school day and other such suggestions?

The concluding talk was given by Mr. L. Joe Berry, who raised the question of how education is influencing American thought today. On the whole his outlook was optimistic. He feels that the future is not dark and that there are some very fine institutions in America.

Group Discusses Political Process

Under the leadership of Mr. Bachrach, Associate Professor of Political Science, the panel on American Political Processes which, was composed of Caskie Stinnett, writer for the Saturday Evening Post; Martha Bridge, Bryn Mawr; Steven Gilborn, Swarthmore; and Walter Grabowsky, Lehigh, presented various phases and aspects of its topic.

Mass Media

Mr. Stinnett, the first speaker, treated the subject of mass media communication. He stressed the ability of papers, magazines, television and radio to influence public opinion to such a degree that, almost overnight, national attitudes toward a specific issue, book, etc. may be radically altered. What then can be done to render mass media communication as neutral and impartial as possible? Although the radio is regulated by the equal time clause, the cry of "freedom of the press" would prevent any such action in publications. Mr. Stinnett felt that the press is playing an increasingly important role in American politics. Asked whether he felt that papers should have such a power, he replied that, although theoretically this was a bad thing, it occurred very often in practice.

The next speaker, Swarthmore's Steven Gilborn, limited his talk to civil rights and national security. He saw a two-fold question: can America's integrity defend us against the Soviet Union, and is democracy really justified, or does it breed apathy? As a result of the internal communist hysteria, democracy underwent considerable contortions, under the guise of the "clear and present danger" rule. The recent Supreme Court decisions, which have been decided against such an end-justifies-the-means attitude, have consequently met with considerable opposition.

Of course, there are still the left-overs of McCarthyism: loyalty oaths, passport control—but the Supreme Court, with its use of the "due process of law" clause has set a new precedent, in favor of full civil rights. Mr. Gilborn felt this to be an optimistic omen, for any democracy implies a precarious existence and a continual growth, rather than the stationary dictatorship.

Pressure Groups

Martha Bridge, whose topic was the pressure groups, explained how they originally were based on regional and professional division. Now we have huge economic blocks such as labor, big business, and farming. She saw as the causes of this first the economic specialization of various groups, thus ignoring the general welfare, and such government regulatory agencies as the FCC, which would be apt to be influenced by pressure groups, anyway.

There are naturally favorable aspects to such a situation; it complements the representative function of Congress, for an organized group can speak up effectively when it feels that its interests are not being well represented. However, it is also true that all too often the segment of the population supporting such groups is small, or of the higher income brackets, so that such groups end up not being representative, after all; then, if taken over by the wrong people, it could eventually do harm. Martha felt that government regulation would only increase the strength of these pressure groups; rather, appealing to the unselfish qualities in each individual would help. One's own basic values, she said, are carried on into group life, so that the more

Continued on Page 5, Col. 4

Newly Organized 'Mawriners' Club To Present Show

The Mawriners, Bryn Mawr's newly organized Synchronized Swimming Club, will add to the gaiety of Carousell weekend by presenting their premier performance, "Spring Splash." The water show will immediately follow the Sophomore Carnival on Saturday afternoon, April 19, beginning at 4:00 p.m. in the gym. Admission to "Spring Splash" is free and seating arrangements will be provided around the pool for the students, guests and faculty.

In the show the twelve Mawriners will combine their ballet legs, dolphins, and kips into routines varying from "The Ugly Duckling" to the "Charleston." As a finale to the program eight of the Mawriners will perform in the "March of the Siamese Children," the aquatic routine they will present at the Synchronized Swimming Festival at Pennsylvania University on May 3. Diving by Sally Davis ('60) and Judy Robertson ('58) will be featured between several of the synchronized swimming numbers.

Mawriners Are New

This year for the first time the Synchronized Swimming classes became organized into a club under the Athletic Association. Water ballet skills were taught in the classes and several students not taking synchronized swimming as a sport participated in the Mawriners' activities. Early in the year the club elected as officers Charlotte Pretty ('61), President; Julie Iathrop ('61), Vice-President; and Sarah Lewin ('60), Secretary; with Miss Janet Yeager as faculty advisor. In November, two of the officers went to Vassar College and attended a convention of the Association of Synchronized Swimming for College Women.

Performed at Swimming Me

During the year several Mawriners have performed solos and duets at varsity swimming meets held on the Bryn Mawr campus. After the forthcoming "Spring Splash" on Maids and Porters' weekend, the final activity of the club will be their performance at the University of Pennsylvania. There the Mawriners will swim before synchronized swimming clubs from other colleges and their entire routine, costuming, and aquatic stunts will be judged by a panel of faculty members and swimming instructors.

Original Numbers

Solos, duets, and larger aquatic ensembles will be featured in the "Spring Splash." These numbers were choreographed entirely by members of the Bryn Mawr Synchronized Swimming club to various musical moods and tempos. With unusual costuming effects the Mawriners will give a colorful program of aquatic entertainment this Saturday afternoon in "Spring Splash."

Appointments For Teaching Course

Students who are interested in taking next year the course in Principles of Secondary Teaching, which includes practice teaching, should make appointments to see Mrs. Cox.

Mrs. Cox will be available from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursday, April 24, and there is an appointment list on the Dean's Office bulletin board, Taylor Hall.

This matter is important in connection with making arrangements with local schools for the practice teaching.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1
awards for the year:

Three European fellowships were also given to Bryn Mawr graduate students for study abroad next year in England, Ireland and Germany.

Under the college's plan for the coordination of the sciences, fellowships and scholarships are made available in the Graduate School for men and women to continue scientific research in borderline fields. This year one fellowship and three scholarships have been awarded under this plan. In addition, three other awards were made for work in biology and physics. The largest number of fellowships and scholarships (13) were given in the Department of English.

Ten women scholars from foreign countries were given grants for a year's study at Bryn Mawr, five made available from a fund set up in 1956 by a bequest from the late Mrs. Marguerite N. Farley of Philadelphia. In the group is Miss Duangchai Charoencharom, a student from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, the first young woman from that country to attend Bryn Mawr.

Martha Jane Cauvel of Walla Walla, Wash., for study of philosophy in England and Scotland. (A.B. Walla Walla State College

1951; M.A. University of Hawaii 1953; Assistant in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr 1957-58.)

Awarded the Fanny Bullock Workman Travelling Fellowship.

Laura HoutJenne of Mt. Clemens, Mich., for study of German literature. (A. B. MacMurray College 1953; M.A. University of Illinois 1954; Resident Scholar in German, Bryn Mawr 1955-58; Fellowship, Bryn Mawr 1956-57; Fulbright Scholar in Germany 1957-58.)

Awarded the Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in German Language and Literature for study in Germany.

June Elizabeth Sprague of Auburn, Ala., for study of contemporary literature in Ireland. (A.B. Smith College 1943; M.A. Bryn Mawr 1956; Fellow in English, Bryn Mawr 1956-57.)

Awarded the Fanny Bullock Workman Travelling Fellowship.

(Mrs.) Theresa Carter of Paoli, Pa. — in Classical Archaeology.

Aranka Kovacs of Port Colborne, Ont., Canada—in Economics.

Diane Vreuls of Park Ridge, Ill. in English.

Mary Pauline Jones of Clarks Summit, Pa.—in French.

Paula Armstrong of Toronto, Ont., Canada—in History.

Diane Kelder of Jackson Heights, N. Y.—in History of Art. Uraula Heibges of Easton, Pa.—in Latin.

Carol Clemeau of Glen Ellyn, Ill.—in Mediaeval Studies.

Sarah Ann Caner of Philadelphia—in Philosophy.

Martha Susan Lake of Princeton, N. J.—in Social Work and Social Research.

Mary Elizabeth Medland of Logansport, Ind.—in Sociology and Anthropology.

Andree Collard of Scotch Plains, N.J.—in Spanish.

Nac. Autonoma de Mexico 1955.)

(Mr.) Donald Hopkins of Palmerton, Pa.—in Coordination of the Sciences.

Resident Graduate Scholarships

Martha Caldwell of Chapel Hill, N.C. — in Classical Archaeology.

Diantha Sibley Haviland of Kansas City, Mo. — in Classical Archaeology.

Ione Doris Mylonsa of Univers-

ity City, Mo.—in Classical Archaeology.

Edith C. Grownfield of New York City—in English.

Paricia Fletcher of Mitchell, S.D.—in English.

Katherine MacMullan of The Dalles, Ore.—in English.

Ann Parkin of Cedar City, Utah—in English.

Paricia Arlene White of Williston Park, N.Y.—in English.

Jane Louise Williamson of St. Louis, Mo.—in English.

Sally Ann Yeates of Greenfield, Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE INN

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Breakfast 9:00-11:00 A.M.
Luncheon 12:00-2:00 P.M.
Afternoon Tea 3:30-5:00 P.M.
Dinner 5:30-7:30 P.M.
Sunday Dinner 12:00-7:30 P.M.

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

SPECIAL PARTIES AND BANQUETS ARRANGED

Telephone Lombard St. and Morris Ave.
Lawrence 5-0386 Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania



You're Someone Special!

When you can offer an employer business skills in addition to your college background you're in a special category. That's why it's important for you to receive thorough secretarial training—Berkeley School training! At Berkeley School you'll find two-year and one-year courses, a distinguished faculty, individual guidance. That's not all! Berkeley School Placement Service helps you find a job in such fascinating fields as Advertising, Television, Retailing. For catalog, write the Director today.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

New York 17: 420 Lexington Ave. White Plains, N.Y.: 122 Maple Ave.
East Orange, N.J.: 22 Prospect St.

OFF CAMPUS SHOPPING NOTE

Monday, April 14, Up to the Ville for badly needed scenic change. Did the Peasant Shop. Egad! What sweet temptation. What a joyous way to clear the scholar's foggy noggin. Soon settled down to calm notes against soon-to-come gift calls. Item. Waste baskets bound in handsome homespun. Lovely muted colors. Nubby texture. Created by architect's wife. (Reminder to me: stay creative!) D. lightful. 6.00.
Jt. Graceful, free form server in rosewood. And the grain? Fascinating! Keats would love it. For nuts, candy, appetizing soups. I'll aer 10.00.
Item. Pleasant, pottery dish that fears not the oven. Would grace any table, any room. 4.50.
Item. Three, long, -mouth, ice-tipped crystal pitchers. (Why does long Mouth, u&elt aristocrats? Reminder: look up "snooty" in Mencken.) The pitcher efficiently IU I.e. parched throats, eline lnr ice, cool drinks. 3, 4 and 5.00.
Item. A most engaging white china salt and pepper. The pepper tall and slender, the salt low and ever so wide. A pretty pair. 2.50.
Alas! A class. Farewell peasants. I'll return . . . soon.

Compliments
of
HAVERFORD
PHARMACY
Haverford, Pa.

The Suburban Travel Agency
SUBURBAN SQUARE, ARDMORE
Agents for Airlines, Steamship, Tours,
Resorts
NO EXTRA CHARGE TO YOU!
TELEPHONE MI 9-2346
Complete Line of Imported
and Handicrafted Gifts

Don't tear your hair
Let us cut it for you
at the
THE VANITY SHOPPE
Bryn Mawr LA 5-1208

Another cotton pickin' year
has turned out Jackets and
Skirts made of cotton.
See them at
JOYCE LEWIS

You'll be sittin' on top of the world when you change to L&M



Light into that **L&M** Live Modern flavor

Only L&M gives you
this filter fact—
the patent number
on every pack....
...your guarantee of
a more effective filter
on today's L&M.



Best tastin' smoke you'll ever find!
Put yourself behind the pleasure end of an L&M. Get the flavor, the full rich taste of the Southland's finest cigarette tobaccos. The patented Miracle Tip is pure white inside, pure white outside, as a filter should be for cleaner, better smoking.

Graduate Awards

Continued from Page 4, Col. 5

Iowa—in English.

Deborah S. Zuckert of Brooklyn, N.Y.—in English.

Frances Esther Alba of Cranston, R.I.—in French.

Bette Lou Bakelaar of Hawthorne, N.J.—in French.

Filomena Giammarco of Wilmington, Del.—in French.

(Continued in Next Issue)

Bridge Tournament

The National Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament winners have just been announced. Bryn Mawr did not place at all, but our campus winners were Maggie Goodman and Caren Meyer (N-S), and Naomi Cooks and Carolyn Morant (E-W). They received certificates from the A.A. on Wednesday night.

Panel Discussion: Political Processes

Continued from Page 3, Col. 4

al tone of any group is set by its components.

Whether a democracy can operate efficiently was discussed by Walter Grabowsky, of Lehigh. He suggested that we think of democracy in terms of itself rather

than in terms of another form of government. Efficiency, to him, included both immediate and far-reaching results. The internal efficiency has all too often been bogged down, thought Mr. Grabowsky, by bureaucracy, so that any effective measures take too long to go into effect. As a possible answer he suggested to obtain, through fuller participation of the "personality," the fullest amount of cooperation.

Mr. Bachrach concluded the series of talks with a brief explanation of the activities of the Supreme Court, which has been making decisions contrary to the opinion of many. Such decisions as declaring the laws of expatriation, the state action in anti-subversive campaigns, and "right to work" policy unconstitutional. This evoked such a critical reaction that the legislature is trying to have bills passed overruling such decisions. Mr. Bachrach pointed out the difference between today's situation and that of former years, when the Supreme Court had a specific class to rally behind, such as the South, or Big Business, or the liberal.

Now the liberal has so reversed his position that he now feels it is not right to upset the will of the people, whereas the conservatives tend to agree more with the Court. The question of whether the Supreme Court is transgressing its powers, however, has yet to be decided.

American Character

Continued from Page 3, Col. 2

eliminate the necessity of a choice.

At this point, Mr. Dudden interposed the observation that there is no agreement as to what constitutes an American and to what extent any particular individual fits the abstract.

Miss Kern, speaking specifically from the viewpoint of the American woman, said that there is no such thing as a typical one, for since her emancipation her role has crystallized no more than America itself. Today she is caught up in a conflict between home and outside interests.

FOR BOYS & GIRLS, MEN & WOMEN WITH ACNE!

DO YOU HAVE A "PROBLEM" SKIN

WOULD YOU LIKE A SMOOTHER, CLEARER, HEALTHIER, BLEMISH-FREE COMPLEXION?

"CAMPUS" Kit consists of 6 different EFFECTIVELY-MEDICATED component parts: Face Soap, Blemish Cream, Facial Pack, "Coveredell" Blemish Stick, Face Lotion and Vitamin A—25,000 USP Units: the most complete and THOROUGHLY EFFECTIVE complexion-care EVER created!

The all-NEW, amazing "CAMPUS" Facial-Treatment Kit offers IMMEDIATE relief from the discomfort and embarrassment of unsightly acne, pimples, blemishes, discolorations and other skin disorders! What's more, we'll PROVE that "CAMPUS" will help clear up that "PROBLEM" skin—or show DEFINITELY IMPROVEMENT within 30 days or YOUR MONEY BACK! Fair enough?

Simple to use—just a few minutes a day—will give you amazing results you probably thought impossible! A clearer, cleaner, healthier, smoother glowing complexion . . . and with such a wonderful new feeling of perfect grooming! Over a month's supply, postage paid, direct-to-you for only .

4.95

NO FED. TAX

CAMPUS GROOM-AIDS

FILL OUT ORDER FORM BELOW & MAIL TODAY!

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

700 Prudential Bldg.,

Houston 25, Texas

Enclosed is \$4.95 (check, cash, money-order) for CAMPUS Kit

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS

CITYZONESTATE

Dear Diary...

As I take my pen in hand, I take my bottle of Coke in the other hand! Yes, dear diary, where would I be without Coca-Cola? Just a social outcast. Why, *everybody* drinks Coke! John and Bill and Barry and Charley. Horace too. Confidentially, I think I'll have another bottle of Coke.



SIGN OF GOOD TASTE

Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by THE PHILADELPHIA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY



FOR THE WOMAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY:

A challenging job and world-wide travel as an officer in the U. S. Air Force

There are few other jobs open to today's woman of executive ability that offer the opportunity for responsibility, job equality, world-wide travel and adventure, as that of an officer in the U. S. Air Force. Now, for the first time in years, the Air Force offers direct commissions to those who can qualify. If you make the grade, you will embark on a career that fits ideally with your talents. You'll have a chance to serve yourself while you serve your country, as well. Investigate your chances for a direct commission in the U. S. Air Force today.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION ON YOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR A DIRECT COMMISSION.

U. S. AIR FORCE

WAF Officer Information, Dept. BE
Box 7608, Washington 4, D. C.

Please send me more information on my opportunities for a DIRECT COMMISSION in the U. S. Air Force. I am a U. S. citizen between the ages of 21 through 35, unmarried and without dependents under 18 years of age.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____
College _____ Degree _____ Major Subject _____

Social Research Center

Continued from Page 1, Col 5

Mawr will be developed over a five-year period at a cost of \$125,000. An initial grant of \$16,500 from the Dolfinger-McMahon Foundation will permit the College to establish the program and maintain it during the first year. During the five-year period, as the program grows, it is expected that specific studies will be supported by other foundations.

1. Purposes of the Bryn Mawr Center:

To initiate research in cooperation with social agencies in the metropolitan area.

To conduct basic research of importance to social welfare.

To train research personnel.

2. Other similar centers (Both established within the last 5 years):

Research center of the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University.

Research center of the School of Social Administration of the University of Chicago.

3. The Research Task

Programs of Service from which it arises include:

Services to children

Child care such as foster care, adoption, etc. Child guidance clinics. Institutional care for emotionally disturbed and delinquent children. Recreational services for children.

Services to families and individuals

Family counselling in cases of marital discord, planning for the aged, rehabilitation, mental health services.

4. Bryn Mawr as the Center for Research:

The Graduate Department of Social Work and Social Research, founded in 1915, was a pioneer in this field. It has trained many students who are leaders in the present advance in social research. All students are required to train in research and there is an advanced program in research for

doctoral candidates.

A research center in a college or university provides the necessary continuity of faculty, the interdisciplinary resources and the impetus for expanding the work as new situations require.

Evaluation of services being provided and assessment of changing social needs should be a continuous process. The provision of

funds for this purpose have been meagre—under the pressures for more and more services, funds for research have gone by the board.

The social scientist often in collaboration with the natural sciences

can provide intensive knowledge of human behavior—much of it recent knowledge—together with systematic and reliable techniques for studying social problems in the field.

DON'T FORGET
TRI-COLLEGE

LA 5-0570 LA 5-0326
JEANNETT'S
Bryn Mawr Flower Shop, Inc.
Member
Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Wm. J. Bates, Jr. 823 Lancaster Ave.
Manager Bryn Mawr, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS
Sold — Rented — Repaired
All Makes
Suburban Typewriter Co.
39 E. Lancaster Ave.
Ardmore MI 2-1378

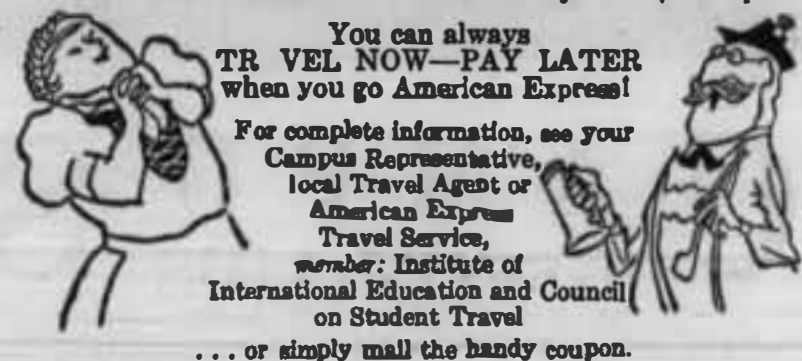
Spring Fashions call for spring
Spring Fashions
call for Spring Jewelry
See our selection
WALTER J. COOK
Bryn Mawr



That's why American Express Student Tours are expertly planned to include a full measure of individual leisure—ample free time to discover your Europe—as well as the most comprehensive sight-seeing program available anywhere! Visit England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, The Riviera and France—accompanied by distinguished tour leaders—enjoy superb American Express service throughout.

10 Special Tours . . . 48 to 68 days . . . via famous ships: United States, Liberté, Nieuw Amsterdam, Atlantic, Italia, New York. \$1,198 up.

Other tours available . . . from 85 days . . . \$769 up.



For complete information, see your Campus Representative, local Travel Agent or American Express Travel Service, member: Institute of International Education and Council on Student Travel

. . . or simply mail the handy coupon.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL SERVICE

65 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. 4th Travel Sales Division

Yes! Please do send me complete information about 1958 Student Tours of Europe!

C-56

Name

Address

City Zone State

PROTECT YOUR TRAVEL FUNDS WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHECKS—SPENDABLE EVERYWHERE

Gibbs Girls Get the Top Jobs



Special Course for College Women. Residences. Write College Dean for GIBBS GIRLS AT WORK.

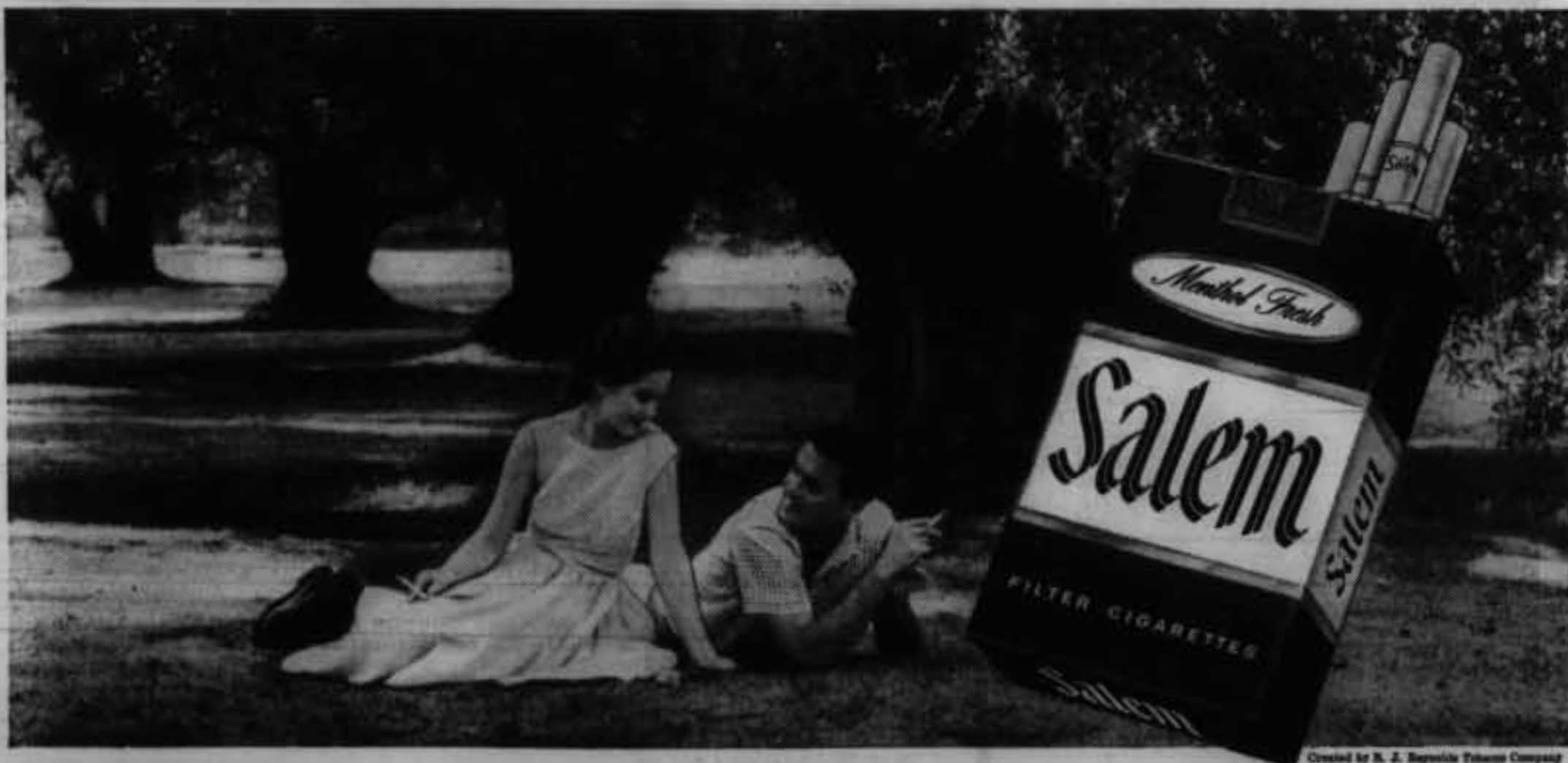
Katharine GIBBS
SECRETARIAL

BOSTON 14, 21 Marlborough St. PROVIDENCE 6, 125 Angell St.
NEW YORK 17, 230 Park Ave. MONTCLAIR, N.J., 33 Plymouth St.



A new idea in smoking...

Salem refreshes your taste



- menthol fresh
- rich tobacco taste
- most modern filter

Smoking was never like this before! Salem refreshes your taste just as a glorious Spring morning refreshes you. To rich tobacco taste, Salem adds a surprise softness that gives smoking new ease and comfort. Yes, through Salem's pure-white, modern filter flows the freshest taste in cigarettes. Smoke refreshed . . . smoke Salem!

Take a Puff... It's Springtime